

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

NO. 364

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000.00

The amount of capital stock paid up is \$60,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327.42
Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien on record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500.00
Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight percent interest..... 6,229.66
Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice..... 40,000.00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 110,001.98
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest..... 21,151.12
Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,685.64
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest..... 580.74
Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949.45
Revenue stamps..... 45.95
Total \$ 281,471.96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.
2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.
3d. " " due..... none.
4th. Losses unadjusted..... 7,000
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further pro rata, policy, \$4,000.00
6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force, as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800.00

* Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. { ss.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.
W.M. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L.S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. { ss.
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereeto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That ALBERT G. Honors, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in the office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 2, 1864.—tw—329.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 148.]

[Continued.]

See. 23. And be it further enacted, That if any assessor shall demand of, or receive directly or indirectly from, any assistant assessor, as a condition of his appointment to or continuance in his said office of assistant assessor, any portion of the compensation herein allowed such assistant assessor, or any other consideration, such assessor so offending shall be summarily dismissed from office, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars upon conviction of said offence in any district or circuit court of the United States of the district in which such offence may be committed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That if any assistant assessor shall make out their accounts for pay and charges allowed by law monthly, specifying each item and including the date of each day of service, and shall transmit the same verified by oath or affirmation to the assessor of the district, who shall thereupon examine the same, and, if it appear just and in accordance with law, he shall endorse his approval thereon, but otherwise shall return the same with objection. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the collector of the district for payment, who shall thereupon pay the same, and, when received by the assistant assessor, shall cause notification to be published in some newspaper within the county wherein said district is made, if there is a newspaper published in said county, or to be publicly posted up at the post office, if there be one within five miles nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, and in not less than two other public places, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint: Provided, That in any case of distraint for the payment of the duties or taxes aforesaid the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained shall be restored to the owner or possessor, if prior to the sale payment of the amount due or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 25. [And be it further enacted.] That there shall be allowed to collectors, in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies, a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, and in addition thereto a commission of three per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and a commission of one per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars and a commission of one-half of one per centum on all sums above four hundred thousand dollars, such commissions to be computed upon the amounts by them respectively collected and paid over and accounted for under the instructions of the Treasury Department. And there shall be further paid, after the account thereof has been rendered to and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury, to each collector his necessary and reasonable charges for stationary and blank books used in the performance of his official duties, and for postage actually paid on letters and documents received and sent, and exclusively relating to official business; but no such account shall be approved unless it shall state the date and the particular items of every sum expended, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the collector: Provided, further, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to make such further allowances, from time to time as may be necessary in cases in which, from the territorial extent of the district, or from the amount of internal duties collected, or from other circumstances, it may seem just to make such allowances.

Sec. 26. [And be it further enacted.] That in the account of the amounts of assessors and collectors of internal revenue which shall accrue after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in the payment of their compensation for services after that date, the fiscal year of the Treasury shall be observed; and where such compensation, or any part of it, shall be by commissions upon assessments or collections, and shall during any year, in consequence of a new apportionment, [appointment] be due to more than one assessor or collector in the same district, such commissions shall be apportioned between such assessors or collectors according to the amounts collected by them respectively; but in no case shall a greater amount of the commissions be allowed to two or more assessors or collectors in the same district than is or may be authorized by law to be allowed to one assessor or collector. And the salary and commissions of assessors and collectors heretofore earned and accrued shall be adjusted, allowed, and paid in conformity to the provisions of this section, and not otherwise.

Sec. 27. [And be it further enacted.] That each collector, on receiving, from time to time, lists and returns from the said assessors, shall subscribe three receipts; one of which shall be made upon a full and correct copy of each list or return, and be delivered by him to, and shall remain with, the assessor of his collection district, and shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two shall be made upon aggregate statements of the lists or returns aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of taxes to be collected in his collection district, one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the other to the First Auditor of the Treasury, and the other to the First Auditor of the Treasury.

Sec. 28. [And be it further enacted.] That each collector, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement published in each county in his collection district, in one newspaper printed in such county, if any such there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in each county in his collection district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he or his deputy will attend to receive the same, which time shall not be less than ten days after such notification; and all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, the fact of which liability shall be stated on the advertisements and notifications aforesaid. And if any person shall neglect to pay as aforesaid for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such person a notice to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or by sent by mail, demanding the payment of said duties or taxes, stating the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and service of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily travelled in serving the same. And if such persons shall not pay the duties or taxes, with the penalty aforesaid, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to collect the said duties or taxes, and fee of twenty cents and mileage, with ten per centum penalty as aforesaid. And with respect to all such duties or taxes as are not included in the annual lists as aforesaid, and all taxes and duties the collection of which is not otherwise

provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to demand payment thereof, in the manner last mentioned, within ten days from and after receiving the list thereof from the assessor, or within twenty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such duty or tax should have been paid; and if the annual or other duties shall not be paid within ten days from and after such demand made therefor, it shall be the lawful for such collector, or his deputies, to proceed to collect the said duties or taxes, with ten per centum additional thereto, as aforesaid, by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid. And in case of distraint, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distraint, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels, or effects, or at his dwelling, or usual place of business, and discretion, with a note of the sale, and the sale itself, shall forthwith cause notification to be published in some newspaper within the county wherein said district is made, if there is a newspaper published in said county, or to be publicly posted up at the post office, if there be one within five miles nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, and in not less than two other public places, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint: Provided, That in any case of distraint for the payment of the amount due or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

right to pay or tender the amount due, with all proper charges thereon, prior to the sale thereof, and thereupon to relieve his said estate from sale as aforesaid, as is provided in this act for personal property similarly situated. And any collector or deputy collector may, for the collection of duties imposed upon any person, or for which any person may be liable by this act, and committed to him for collection, seize and sell the lands of such person situated in any other district within the State in which said officer resides; and his proceedings in relation thereto shall have the same effect as if the same were had in his proper collection district. And the owners, or their heirs, executors, or administrators, or any person having an interest therein, or a lien thereon, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the land sold as aforesaid, within one year from and after recording the said deed, upon payment to the purchaser, or in case he cannot be found in the county where the lands are situated to the collector, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns, of the amount paid by the purchaser, with interest on the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum. And it shall be the duty of every collector to keep a record of all sales of lands made in his collection district, whether by himself or deputies, in which shall be set forth the date for which any such sale was made, the names of the parties to sale and sale, the name of the party assessed, and proceedings in making said sale, the amount of fees and expenses, the name of the purchaser, and the date of the deed, which record shall be certified by the officer making the sale. And it shall be the duty of any deputy making sale as aforesaid, to make a record of all his proceedings to the collector, and to certify the record thereof. And in case of the death or removal of the collector, or the expiration of his term of office from any other cause, said record shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district within which the said collector resided; and a copy of every such record, certified with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 29. And it shall be the duty of every collector to seize and sell the lands of any person whose property shall be distrained, and to pay the amount due or tendered, as aforesaid, to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 30. And it shall be the duty of every collector to seize and sell the lands of any person whose property shall be distrained, and to pay the amount due or tendered, as aforesaid, to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 31. And it shall be the duty of every collector to seize and sell the lands of any person whose property shall be distrained, and to pay the amount due or tendered, as aforesaid, to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 32. And it shall be the duty of every collector to seize and sell the lands of any person whose property shall be distrained, and to pay the amount due or tendered, as aforesaid, to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 33. And it shall be the duty of every collector to seize and sell the lands of any person whose property shall be distrained, and to pay the amount due or tendered, as aforesaid, to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, or shall have been distrained.

Sec. 34. And it shall be the duty of every collector to seize and sell the lands of any person whose property shall be distrained, and to pay the amount due or tendered, as aforesaid, to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing, advertising, and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

Col. George W. Monroe.

The subjoined correspondence explains itself. The present to Col. MONROE, is one every way worthy the donors; and on no one could such testimonial have been more worthily bestowed, than on Col. MONROE.

FRANKFORT, August 25, 1864.

COL. GEORGE W. MONROE, 22d, Ky. Infantry, Commanding Post:

DEAR SIR: It is always a source of gratification to any community, when one of their number is called to an important position, to know that the position is filled with credit, and it is discharged with fidelity.

We beg leave to assure you that the loyal people of Frankfort, fully entertain this feeling in regard to yourself, and have behaved with pride the noble and heroic manner in which you have acted your part, as a soldier in the great army of the Union. In addition to your gallantry on distant fields, you have imposed upon us lasting obligations and a grateful remembrance of your manly and successful defence of our own city in time of danger.

In appreciation of your valuable services, and as an evidence of our personal regard, we present you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens, a splendid horse, saddle, and bridle, which you are requested to accept, as a deserved testimonial, tendered with great pleasure by the donors.

Our best wishes attend you for the future. May brighter days of honor await you, and may you be preserved amid the trying fortunes of war, to return to your home and friends, and rest upon the consciousness of duty well performed.

Very respectfully,

J. M. MILLS,
JOHN M. HEWITT, JR.,
R. P. PEPPER,
H. I. TODD,
M. A. GAY.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 26, 1864.

Messrs. J. M. MILLS, J. M. HEWITT, R. P.

PEPPER AND OTHERS.

GENTLEMEN: Your flattering communication, accompanied with a magnificent horse and equipments, was presented me yesterday. I know not how to express my thanks for this manifestation of kindness and liberality, and the knowledge that the donors were citizens of my own town and country, makes me appreciate more highly the generous gift.

You allude to the manner in which I have acted my part, as a soldier in the army of the Union. Since my connection with the army, I have tried to fill my position in a creditable manner. The old 22d Kentucky Regiment, whose trials and dangers I have shared for the past three years, has won for itself a name, of which every true Kentuckian and patriot should be proud. No Regiment in the great army of the Union can boast of a prouder record; but for this, I do not claim the credit. Were it not for the splendid material of which the ranks are composed, no officer could win his title; and to their efforts are attributed in a vast degree the success of their commander.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties assigned me in a manner creditable to my command, and my friends at home and if it should be my fortune to pass unscathed through this bloody strife, I hope to be able to return to the bosom of my friends, with the proud conviction that I have acted well.

Again, I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment.

Very respectfully,
GEO. W. MONROE,
Col. 22d Ky., Reg., Vol., Infy.

New York City Correspondence.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

Rev. T. C. McKEE, of Kentucky, addressed a "Democratic" meeting in this city, on the evening of the 18th August. The speech was only remarkable for its bitterness against the President and the Administration. The speaker alluded to the present condition of affairs in Kentucky, and denounced the unconditional Union men of the State as the only real enemies of the Government in Kentucky. The Frankfort Commonwealth, and the Lexington and Louisville Administration papers were taken up and denounced as the three festering sores and blighting curse of Kentucky!

In speaking of Gen. BURBIDGE and policy, he was particularly severe. He said:

"As indicated a few days ago, by one of your own State papers, it needs only that a citizen of New York State place himself in imagination in Kentucky, in order to realize the full extent of the crime committed against Kentucky, and against American liberty, in these arrests. It is susceptible of demonstration, that the whole proceeding is a high handed attempt, not to render harmless men dangerous to the community, but to break down by the layonet the political opposition to the Administration in the State thus insulted. Mr. LINCOLN is determined, apparently, that whatever he does, he will use military power to prevent the ballot-box from recording against him the verdict of the people."

"This game is a dangerous one. It can not be carried far with impunity. The people of this city, the people of the North, can not be dragged into giving him their votes. He may succeed in Kentucky, as already in Maryland and Delaware, in preventing a free expression of popular sentiment at the polls. But, gentlemen, let me assure you of one thing—the people of Kentucky—I mean the great mass—not the partisan friends of Mr. LINCOLN, are to-night, and will forever remain, opposed to him (Mr. LINCOLN), and his wicked Administration."

Let me assure you, Mr. Editor, that the people of New York, the professions of the Butternut papers to the contrary notwithstanding, are for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSTON.

B.

The leading article of a London journal of large weekly circulation makes the following confession, while maintaining that England can fight as well as ever:

"This nation of shopkeepers is that of the Nile, of Balaklava, of Alival—that built the Alabama, that manned her that carried her into action with the Kearsarge. The men that fought again such odds—the surgeon that sank with the ship rather than desert his post—the gunners that loaded and fired till the sinking of the ship drowned out the fires of her engines—these men were Englishmen—as true hearts of oak, as seasoned chips of the old block, as ever swept the seas with Blake, or with Rodney, Howe or Duncan."

From Danville (Ky.), Tribune, Aug. 26.

War News and Army Items.

August 29.—On the 24th instant, while a division of the Second Corps were scattered along the Weldon Railroad, a large force of rebels under Hill charged them, and a stubborn fight, drove the Federal troops back, capturing several cannon—the rebel sharpshooters posted in cornfields killing the horses. Reinforcements arriving our men regained their positions, and it is said recaptured the guns. The official reports are as follows:

Washington August 27.—The following are official dispatches from Gens. Grant, Meade and Hancock:

Second Army Corps, August 26.—To Gen. HUMPHRIES.—The attack at about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous with Wilson on my center and Heath on the left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery, and opened a heavy fire, lasting fifteen minutes. Miles' force resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his left.—Some of Gen. Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attacked my extreme left, and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line. The enemy, however, pressed on with enthusiasm, and were checked by dismounted cavalry under Gregory, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained most of his intrenchments. The enemy being held in check by artillery and dismounted cavalry. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated.—The Chief of Artillery reports the loss of 2,500 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night. They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will not exceed 1,200, or 1,500. This is surmise, as the command has not been reorganized. Capt. Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded, and died during the night. Col. Walker, A. A. G., is missing. This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in character, though the numbers engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance. I forward this morning prisoners from Wilson's and Heath's divisions. Major Angell, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I could not find them this morning. They said that Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

W. S. HODGES.

The following has just been received:

Second Corps, August 26—12:30 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant: A sentinel who was left on the battle-field remained till after daylight this morning. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of our re-inforcement, they feared the results of to day if they remained.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the sentinel referred to. He did not leave the battle field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The sentinel says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight.

Nearly all of the enemy's and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 31, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGERTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863—1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

The Chattanooga Gazette well says there is no use in administering the oath of allegiance to rebels here, until we can invent an oath that will choke to death the party who violates it.

To Correspondents.

We have received several original poetical and literary articles, for which we have not at present the space spare. We hope soon to be able to publish them.

A telegram from San Francisco, states that the three Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada Territory have resigned, after being charged with corruption by the press, and petitioned by nearly 4,000 voters to vacate the bench.

The Richmond Enquirer urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost, they are never found."

BERIAH MAGOFFIN, and a number of other Conservatives Democrats are at Chicago working for McClellan. How well it looks to see Magoffin, Garrett Davis, Powell, Shipman, Mallory, J. F. Bell, and Company pulling together against the Union party. Partisan office-holders often get strange bedfellows: for instance Magoffin, Bell, Davis and Powell; *et cetera de simi ibus.*

Jeff. Davis told Col. JACQUES that it was not for slavery that they were fighting, that that institution was only the pretext, —the instrument to fire off the musket already loaded. But that it was to get rid of the principle that majorities should rule; —that the true principle was that the few should rule the many. That is Southern Democracy; not Republicanism.

We understand that a good many of the Louisville business men are in arms about Gen. BURBRIDGE's late order restricting trade, and that they are besieging him morning, noon and night. We hope the General will stem the current. Louisville is filled with rebels and traitors; —a vast majority of the business men are rebels, and they deserve, and should receive, no favors from the Government.

On the 23d of August, Col. R. W. THOMPSON, Provost Marshal, at Terre Haute, Ind., made a seizure of fifty kegs of powder at the freight house, in that city, consigned to a saloon keeper, who makes oath that he knows nothing about it. The seizures of revolvers and ammunition in Indiana and New York, shipped to the Sons of Liberty of that State, amount to the sum of \$76,000! What peace men!

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Louisville on the 25th August, and was addressed by Gen. S. F. CAREY. The meeting was a decided success, and a glorious indication that Kentucky will be with us in November. Every allusion of the speaker to a vigorous prosecution of the war, in favor of using the negroes, and endorsing the course of Mr. Lincoln, was received with every manifestation of delight by the immense audience.

To the Union Electors and Assistant Electors.

We have been requested to invite the Union Electors and Assistant Electors for this State, together with such Union men as can meet with them, to assemble at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, for consultation.

It is hoped and desired that all the Electors and Assistant Electors will be present, accompanied by as many Union citizens from the different counties as can possibly make it convenient to attend.

Union papers of the State will please copy.

On the 15th August, a duel took place, at Richmond, Virginia, between JOHN M. DANIEL, of the Examiner, and E. C. ELLMORE, rebel Treasurer. DANIEL was severely, but not fatally, wounded.

The draft will be enforced; directions from Washington have been received by all Provost Marshals to be ready. No drafted man, or substitute, gets the Government bounty. Those who desire the bounty should be prompt to enlist. Next Monday is the 5th of September.

The 5-20 loans are selling largely at 110@110\$, the coupon 6's at 108\$, on the 7.30's at 108\$. The demand from Europe is becoming very heavy for those bonds, and great anxiety is manifested, particularly by the wealthy capitalists of the continent, to invest in our government stocks.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGERTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

The rebel government has formally announced that the colored prisoners belonging to Maryland and Delaware, who declare themselves as freemen, shall be treated as prisoners of war, and not be permitted to be claimed for slavery by their former masters, or agents, in the South. This is a step forward, decided.

According to a telegram from Washington, the War Department has decided that officers who employ soldiers as servants, cannot be allowed any compensation therefor, or for any other servants they may employ, and in addition, there must be deducted from their pay proper, the pay, subsistence and clothing of the soldier or soldiers so employed.

We have only to say, in reference to the letter of our New York correspondent, that personally, we know nothing of Rev. T. C. MCKEE. But if he is the man with that name who flourished at Owensboro, and other places in this State, we know him by reputation to be a traitor to the United States; and as we are loyal to that Government, of course MCKEE is right in saying we are an enemy of his Government, the head of which is JEFF. DAVIS. We prefer the abuse of such traitors as MCKEE. It proves we are right.

An Item to be Remembred.

There is a fact worthy of the attention of the Border States, conceded by JEFF. DAVIS in his conversation with Col. JACQUES, when he admitted that the severance of the Union, and the acknowledgement of the South as an independent sovereignty, would entail upon the present generation endless quarrels and wars; —but there was a possibility that the children of the two sections might forgive and forget the deep rooted hostility which this war has produced. This is very comfortable to the people of the border States, upon whom the burthen of these life long wars is to fall. Who would like to live in any of them, under such circumstances?

On Friday evening, August 26, a tornado crossed the Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, fifteen miles from Lawrenceburg, as a train was passing a ravine. The hurricane lifted the entire train into the air and hurled the rear portion of it over a steep bank, the baggage car, which was very heavily laden, being whirled diagonally across the track and the rear of the first passenger car, still uncoupled, being suspended over the precipice at the side of the track. Some of the cars rolled to the foot of the embankment and landed wheels upmost. Besides the ordinary passengers, the cars were filled with delegates to the Chicago Convention, and though some forty persons were wounded, providentially none were killed.

The Fifth of August.—Rear Admiral Farragut has made this day famous for all time to come—has added another red-letter day to our calendar. The day, as remarked by the Army and Navy Journal, in coming years will be kept by our old salts "as commemorating one of the proudest and most daring achievements of our own or any other navy. Just as some of our old Commodores, veterans of the last war with Great Britain, would put on their fighting coats, and fight the battle over again, on the anniversary of some of Perry's or Decatur's, or Hull's famous victories, so will the veterans of this war, years hence, celebrate the passage of the Mississippi forts, and the victory in Mobile bay. Now will they need to boast over their grotto, for the plainest and boldest story of these battles will excite the wonder and admiration of the listening crowd. Let the fifth of August be inscribed largely in the calendars of the country's greatest battles.

CAP IN HAND.—On the 28th of May, 1861, scarcely two months after the firing upon Sumter, the Richmond Whig said of the Northern people:

"We must bring these enfranchised slaves back to their true condition. They have long very properly looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs, their mean, niggardly lives, their low, vulgar and sordid occupations, have ground this conviction into them."

Then, after speaking of the Northern determination to put down the rebellion, and saying that "their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious servile insurrection," the editor concludes that the war "will enable us to restore them to their normal condition of vassalage, and teach them that 'cap in hand' is the proper attitude of the servant before his master."

And with "cap in hand" the whole copperhead party now stand before their masters ready to do their bidding! The remarks of the Whig are perhaps entirely just, when applied to this class of our people, for they have ever been slaves to the party, and the party has been the vassal of the South.

On the 23d August Maj. Gen. HEINTZELMAN issued an order prohibiting express companies, railroads, or other forwarding companies from forwarding or delivering fire arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind within the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio for the next sixty days, without obtaining a permit from headquarters, also prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this time. Military commanders and provost marshals within Northern Department are required to see this order executed and seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 9.

Official information has been received from Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter, 8th Kentucky enrolled militia, that on the 19th inst., Col. S. G. Woodward, of the Confederate army, with a force of two hundred men, attacked Hopkinsville Ky., and was repulsed with small loss by Lieut. Beason, 52nd Kentucky Infantry.

Again he made an attack on a detachment of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia, under Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter; in this engagement Woodward and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. Ritter and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

This example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, it is hoped will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes.

Companies, when organized, will report to these Head-quarters, when arms, &c., will be furnished them.

When called into active service the same allowance as the soldiers of the United States army, as to pay and subsistence will be given.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector Gen. Ky.

Bennette, the guerrilla chief, with twenty four men dashed into Owensboro, on the afternoon of the 27th August, killed three negro soldiers, a little son of Mr. Stout, knocked down, beat and shot at a number of persons; burnt the wharf boat, destroying a great deal of property, and robbed people of money, watches, etc. They also robbed Lewisport and Hawesville. Capt. Jim Wilson is after the band, and woe be to them if he overtakes it.

A gang of rebel marauders, under Pete Everett, robbed the store of Crane & Co., at Hillsboro, on the 25th August, of goods to the amount of over \$2,000.

On Sunday night, the 28th, twenty-five marauding rebels, under Pratt, dashed into Taylorsville. They were met by a discharge of musketry from a detachment of Anderson Home Guards. The Home Guards took refuge in the Court House, and a desultory fire was kept up between the parties all night.

At daylight the rebels left. No killed—no wounded, on either side.

At the latest information the guerrillas had not returned to Shelbyville. On their retreat, we are told, they stole horses from Col. B. M. Hall, Mr. Taggart, and others.—They represented themselves as belonging to Col. John Mason Brown's Forty fifth Kentucky, and said they had had a fight with Jesse's men, and got scattered! They also said, that they had lost four men. We are informed that just outside of Shelbyville, one of the retreating scoundrels was seen by a lady to leave the road, and make across a strip of woods to a cornfield. He kept his hands to his side and abdomen, and stopped several times to rest, as if wounded, or sick. It is thought he was badly wounded, and was the fourth man the guerrillas reported they had lost. Three were left in town dead.

The Chicago Convention.

The Cincinnati papers of Monday have copious despatches from Chicago, detailing the doings of the seething multitude gathered.

We have no space for them. All the soreheads in the country seem to be there, fully charged with speeches, and the vilest treason is uttered on all occasions. The records that are now being made at Chicago should be carefully preserved by Union men. It was likely the Convention, in its platform, would dodge the issue, and the speeches will be important evidence of the intentions of the leaders.

The indications on Sunday night were that McClellan would be nominated for President, with Guthrie or Pendleton for Vice, and that the platform would dodge the war question. In this event the candidate and platform would be well matched. There never was much that is positive about Little Mac, and it would be appropriate to mount him on non-committal platform. That is precisely the team the Union men can most easily make a wreck. A cowardly contrivance, in this crisis of our country, will not merit or receive the respect of friend or foe.

The Prentice-Guthrie delegates are hobnobbing with the Wickliffe-Harney delegates, and manifesting a strong and anxious desire to get upon the Wickliffe-Harney train. So it goes: they have glided steadily and surely down the disloyal stream, until they are ready to embark upon the traitorous train.

Later information confirms the fact of the absorption of the delegates of the Guthrie-Prentice by the Harney-Wickliffe delegation. They are both admitted, but to vote as one delegation. The Journal never noticed in any form the call of the Wickliffe-Harney meeting, refused to unite at first with them; and now has delivered itself body and soul to that party!

Correspondents of other papers fully coincide in these views, as to the disloyal spirit which animates the partizans leaders.—That spirit was again and again manifested by the expression: "I would like to go for Valdighian, or some equally good peace man; but the people are not yet up to it, and we must do the best we can; so I'm for McClellan."

Special Order, No. 9.

We would invite the attention of the Enclosed Militia of Kentucky to Special Order No. 9, of Inspector and Adjutant General LINDSEY. The occasion for the issuing of the order was the gallant conduct of a detachment of the Eighth Regiment Kentucky Militia, on a recent occasion, and shows what can be done by the Militia, for the protection of themselves, their families and their property, against the marauding bands of guerrillas that are infesting the State, when properly organized.

With Gen. LINDSEY, we hope "this example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defence of their homes."

Let there be effective organizations in every county—in every town; and the gallant examples of the Eighth Regiment, of the Grayson Home Guards, of the Brandenburg Guards, of the Shelby Guard, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment, will be repeated in every county, by every organization in the State.

The Copperhead papers say that the aggregate expenses of the Government for seventy-two years previous to LINCOLN's administration were \$500,000,000 less than they have been during the past three and a half years.

It is quite likely; but the Democracy only condemn themselves in saying it; for had not the Democrats rebelled against the rule of the majority, against the laws and the Constitution, there would have been none of this prodigious extra expense.

LINCOLN has been over three years whipping the rascally party into obedience, to law and submission to the flag, at an expense of over \$1,800,000,000, and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. Ritter and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

This example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, it is hoped will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes.

Let there be effective organizations in every county—in every town; and the gallant examples of the Eighth Regiment, of the Grayson Home Guards, of the Brandenburg Guards, of the Shelby Guard, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment, will be repeated in every county, by every organization in the State.

The Copperhead papers say that the aggregate expenses of the Government for seventy-two years previous to LINCOLN's administration were \$500,000,000 less than they have been during the past three and a half years.

It is quite likely; but the Democracy only condemn themselves in saying it; for had not the Democrats rebelled against the rule of the majority, against the laws and the Constitution, there would have been none of this prodigious extra expense.

LINCOLN has been over three years whipping the rascally party into obedience, to law and submission to the flag, at an expense of over \$1,800,000,000, and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. Ritter and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

This example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, it is hoped will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes.

Let there be effective organizations in every county—in every town; and the gallant examples of the Eighth Regiment, of the Grayson Home Guards, of the Brandenburg Guards, of the Shelby Guard, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment, will be repeated in every county, by every organization in the State.

The Copperhead papers say that the aggregate expenses of the Government for seventy-two years previous to LINCOLN's administration were \$500,000,000 less than they have been during the past three and a half years.

It is quite likely; but the Democracy only condemn themselves in saying it; for had not the Democrats rebelled against the rule of the majority, against the laws and the Constitution, there would have been none of this prodigious extra expense.

LINCOLN has been over three years whipping the rascally party into obedience, to law and submission to the flag, at an expense of over \$1,800,000,000, and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. Ritter and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

</div

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

W. WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis W. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. The will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, & Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Riddim Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. [Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.]

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2 twtf. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BEBERECH.

WEITZEL & BEBERECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoop or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3-345.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weight about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Garrard county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-3-345.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In Equity.

This, J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at April term, 1864, I was appointed Commissioner, in this cause, for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, at being County Court-day, on credits of \$6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Courthouse door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WENDELOHR, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-3-346-tw&w3w.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weight about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits the continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, or re-sellable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the manufac- ture, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance.....\$2 00

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Un- conditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully used. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing that the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so doing we would have the instruments employed most to vary the orders of judgment are unspeakable. We would not therefore judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of this Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish.

Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., &c., the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 23, 1863.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

PERFECT FAST COLOR.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, French Green, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Saffron Brown, Cherry, Red Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab.

SOUDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to testify to the virtue of the Anti-Cholera Mixture, in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.